THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1856. Number 2.

DR. A. M. NESBITT.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14

Dr. MILO A. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND *FORWARDING MERCHANT.*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell.

of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PUCKHER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest *Monument*, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.
Feb 24. '55 39tf,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. *Positive* notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer,

JACOB FRALEY, Adm.
June 3; tf51

STAGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for R. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 1 7, 1853. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C.

1 y.--52. pd.

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47tf

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County,	N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	"	"
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	"	"
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	"	"
John Long,	Randolph	"	"
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	"	"
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	"	"
James Webb,	Orange	"	"
P. C. Cameron,	do.	"	"
John F. Lyon,	do.	"	"
Henry Whitted,	do.	"	"

And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below E. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions a perverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with the genius of our institutions that proscribes its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., intruduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the greate highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately intersted in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

KANSAS IS A HARD ROAD.

Reeder went to Kansas, and said he would propose
To govern the people according;
But it was to traffic in land, as every body knows—
To get money to take him over Jordan.
So pull off your coat and roll up your sleeves,
For Kansas am a hard road to travel.

Missouri was too wide awake, not to know the day
Reeder appointed for his secret election:
And if he had not been so quick to get himself away,
They would have shipped him to the other side of Jordan.

You may talk about the South, and its little darky band,
And praise up your State of freedom;
But we will make enough hmp on one acre of Kansas land,
To swing Reeder to the other side of Jordan.

You all may have forgotten, but there's some that don't forget
The time Stringfellow bored Reeder about his talking;
You must know Stringfellow came to taw, and bid Reeder hold his jaw,
Or he would kick him to the other side of Jordan.

Now, a cheer to the South that she may not cease
To keep the emigrating balls rolling—
For October must declare either war or peace
All over the Kansas side of Jordan

There is the Reverend Mr. Beecher, who made an awful threat,
And gave a dozen rifles in the bargain;
Then prayed to his men, and bade them not forget
To blow slavery to the other side of Jordan.
Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeves,
For Jordan am a hard road to travel I believe.

Here's three cheers to Buford, to Atchison, the same,
Who has ever kept the cause moving;
They ask not for rifles but Bibles, money, and men,
And they'll prepare themselves to travel over Jordan.

You have all read of Buford, of Acherson, and Bell,
What I am about to say, is no taking;
They are deeply in the cause, and intend to make it tell,
Our have their rights on the Kansas side of Jordan.

J. C. V

Columbia, S. C.

From the Charleston Mercury,

COL. BROOKS AND FIRE EATER SUMNER.

When we first heard of the assault by a member of the House of Representatives upon a Senator of the United States, in his place in the Senate chamber, we were disposed to condemn the act in the most unmeasured terms. It seemed to us a plain violation of the right of speech guaranteed by the Constitution and we were not disposed to support a Carolinian in his reply, by blows, to arguments, or to invective itself. And however great might be the provocation of a nephew to resent coarse abuse of a noble, grey-haired, venerable uncle; of a Representative to punish a vile slander upon his constituents and of a warm-hearted Southerner to chastise the enemy of the South; still we thought that there was a sacredness in the Senate Chamber, and in the official character of the offending party, which ought to have shielded him from personal violence. But a very little reflection has convinced us that Colonel Brooks can be defended upon much higher grounds than his friends have yet taken. Massachusetts is in a state of outlawry. She has voluntarily placed herself above and beyond the Constitution.—She has nullified some of its most important provisions, and has set at defiance the laws of Congress to carry these provisions into execution. Fire-eater Sumner is the chosen High Priest of the outlaw party. He has, again and again, declared that his conscience was above the Constitution,—above the sacredness of his official oath,—above all that honorable and law-abiding men regard as essential to our very existence as a nation. Now, can there be anything more preposterons than for this shameless outlaw to claim the protection of the law? As well may the arrested robber or murderer complain that the officers of justice have deprived him of the personal liberty which, of right, belongs to every free citizen of our Republic. Can there be anything more absurd than for Massachusetts to wish to shelter her representative under the ægis of the Constitution—Massachusetts, that despises and abhors the Constitution, and that has, in the most deliberate manner, trampled it under foot?—As well may a State in rebellion against the lawful Sovereign claim for her citizens the rights, immunities and privileges of loyal subjects. Any man of sense must see that Col. Brooks has no more violated the right of speech by the vigorous application of his stick, than has the Sheriff violated the inalienable right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," who has skilfully adjusted the noose around the neck of the highwayman. Brooks and the Sheriff have both, in their several places and relations, deserved well of their country. But we do not approve of presenting the former with a cane, any more than we would approve of giving the latter, a halter. The Colonel has simply done his duty—nothing more, nothing less. Extraordinary services to the State ought to be appropriately noticed; but to reward the mere performance of duty has the effect of lowering the standard of public morals. It certainly required no great courage to cane a poor wretch who bellowed like a calf at the first blow, and rolled on the floor crying "I'm *most* dead—I'm *most* dead!"—The flagellee, in his terror, forgot both his manhood and his grammar.

But there is another view of the matter which presents some force to our mind. Section 6th of the Constitution of the United States provides that neither Senator nor Representative "shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." Now, we are not disposed to adhere to the strict letter of the Constitution, and contend that Col. Brooks did not question Fire-eater Sumner; for, doubtless, the gallant Northron would refer us to one of the primitive meanings of the word, viz: "examination by torture," and assure us, in the most plaintive manner, that his head, shoulders back, &c., had been questioned in a most vigorous and searching manner. We will not, then, intrench ourselves behind a legal quibble, but will take a stronger and less assailable position. As the Constitution of the United States has made no provision upon the subject, it is plain that the only check upon the *abuse* of the right of speech, must be public opinion or the right arm of the party injured by words spoken in debate. Now, when the public sentiment has become corrupt, redress can only be sought for in an appeal to force. It is notorious that the Northern mind has become entirely hostile to the South, and that, in exact proportion to its virulence and malignity, is an assault upon our purest and best men approved and applauded beyond Mason and Dixon's line. Public sentiment at the North, so far from proving any restraint upon the calumniator of the South, affords him every possible aid, comfort and encouragement. Sumner's spiteful and venomous speech was read with the warmest sympathies and most genial applause. What recourse was then left to Col. Brooks? An appeal to public sentiment? The feelings and sympathies of the masses are against him. An appeal to the laws of the land? They afford him no satisfaction. An appeal to the code of honor? Sumner is a non-combatant. Though "the poison of asps is under his tongue," he is too good a Christian to allow himself to be shot at. That would be a species of *felo de se*; and Sumner is too pious to break the sixth commandment, however regardless of the ninth. The stick was the only alternative with Brooks, and we rejoice to learn that he used it heartily, faithfully and respectfully.

H.

MR. FILLMORE'S UNSOUNDNESS ON THE SLAVERY ISSUE.

The following article we take from the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Advertiser*, and thinking that our readers would like to hear an expression of Andrew J. Donelson's opinion as to the unsoundness of Mr. Fillmore on the slavery issue—the all important issue now pending between the pro and anti-slavery men, north and south, we place it in black and white before our readers for their consideration and decision:

"We think (says the Union & American) we have furnished conclusive proof, from the files of the Banner, from the letters of his personal, political and confidential friends, Messrs. Haven and Kennedy, and from other sources committed to his support, that Mr. Fillmore is not the man that the South would be willing to trust her all to in the present crisis.

"We have one other witness to bring upon the stand. One that we defy the *Patriot* to dispute or discredit. One who made it his exclusive business to study and record the political history of Mr. Fillmore's administration. One who was at Washington, furnished with the records of Congress with newspapers throughout the country, and every other source of information necessary to a correct and thorough understanding of the subject. A witness, who, from his past high position among the officials of the government, from his enlarged experience of men and things, from early tutilage and a life time association with gentlemen of the strictest integrity, would not be supposed to basely falsify the truth and heap wilful slanders upon a man whom the people had honored as their President, by reason of a simple party difference, unless he was satisfied, by proof strong as holy writ, of the truth of his assertions.

"We therefore introduce ANDREW J. DONELSON. In October, 1851, Mr. Fillmore was the President at Washington. Major Donelson was there as the editor of the Washington *Union*. Understanding the subject as he did, he thus speaks of Millard Fillmore:"

"There *has* been an idea that Mr. Fillmore was strong before the people of the South.—This idea made him, for a time, the favorite candidate for nomination there. But the idea is fast fading away. In fact, Mr. Fillmore's strength at the South *never had any root in the public mind*. HE WAS A BITTER PILL—A VERY BITTER PILL—TO THE SOUTH IN 1848; and they took him only for the sake of General Taylor; and since then he has done literally nothing specially to commend himself to southern favor. It is true, he signed the fugitive law; but it would have been stark madness—after having in him, or in any other President, to have refused that signature. It was an act of the most indisputable and imperative necessity, and nothing more. And with the single exception of that act, HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN ONE LONG, SAD, TEDIOUS FAILURE AND BLUNDER. Who believes that, with the proper spirit, capacity, and effort in the White House, we should have had this disgraceful muster roll of triumphant insulting and yet unpunished negro and abolition mobs, insurrections and murders? Who believes that, with the right kind of an Executive, our government would now have to stand in its present attitude of humiliation towards Spain and the European intervening powers, and at the same time in such miserable self contradiction in its course towards the revolutionary provinces of Mexico? The Executive inefficiency in the execution of the fugitive law, and the wretched blunder in the whole Cuban business—from its commencement to its close, in so far as it is yet closed—have doomed the administration at the South. Add to this that its tariff policy is utterly at war with southern interests, and the last official explanation of that policy in the columns of the *Republic*, point directly to the restoration of the "black tariff" of 1842, is enough to rouse throughout the whole South, the most bitter and wide spread hostility. With these facts in view, it is plain that President Fillmore can have no real strength with the people of the South, if we leave out of view the great Galphin odium which his administration inherited, or the great Gardiner odium in which it is implicated. And it is in these circumstances that we find President Fillmore putting the last hand to his ruin at the South, by bringing out anew, and with the justification, HIS OLD, AND FOR A TIME DORMANT, ABOLITIONISM.

"Our own explanation, therefore, of the Webster movement in the New York *Courier* and Washington *Republic* is, that the politicians of the whig party feel that the southern game for President Fillmore is lost, and that some other candidate must be found. It seems to us that the President himself must have come to the conclusion. On any other supposition the revival of the Erie letter is inexplicable. Its republication, with comments in justification of it, was Mr. Fillmore's desperate dash at the support of the North; or, if not so, it was a blunder without parallel in the records of political blunders and folly."

The Chattanooga *Advertiser*, commenting on the above, very truthfully says:

"Mr. Fillmore is no longer President and Andrew J. Donelson no longer the editor of the *Union*. In the spring of 1852 both were thrown overboard by their respective parties, and consigned to the retiracy of private life. It is a trite old adage that misfortune makes strange bed fellows. It is strikingly exemplified in the case of Fillmore and Donelson. The Abolitionist and the Southron, or the slandered and the slanderer, take it as you choose, are now kenneling together and making a common cause against the two old parties which, in their extremities, they deserted. It is certainly a humiliating and disgusting spectacle; so shocking to the common honesty and sense of the American people, that their political disgrace will be referred to in the future as a warning and a lesson to the huckstering politicians that may come after them."

A FREE SOIL FIRE EATER.—*The Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence, Kansas, on 12th of January last, issued the following challenge:

"Come one, come all, slaveocrats and nullifiers; we have rifles enough, and bullets enough, to send you all to your (and Judas') 'own place.' If you're coming, why don't you come along?"

Well, they came, and the editor went, making so straight a coat tail, that the boys might have played "marbles" on it.

☞ The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent of a house has gone West, and invented a patent point for wrong-eyed needles.

☞ Mr. Fillmore writes that "he puts himself in the hands of his friends." That is what Mr. Weller would call tying himself into a worry small parcel.—*Albany Journal.*

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square inserted at $5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1856.

REMARKS OF W. W. AVERY, ESQ.,

Of North Carolina, delivered before the Mass Meeting in New York, June, 11, 1855.

Mr. W. W. AVERY, delegate from North Carolina, came forward. He was loudly cheered. and said:—Mr. Chairmen and citizens of New York, it affords me pleasure to appear before the united democracy of this great city and State—a pleasure heightened by the knowledge that I have taken an humble part in bringing about that union in a State which will stand foremost in securing the election of Buchannan and Breckenridge (Cheers.) I am proud to appear in behalf of North Carolina, and as her representative to witness this demonstration, which is an evidence that the great democracy of New York now constitute one mighty and impregnable union—that they have mingled together, and present one large national compound, hard enough to withstand abolitionism, and yet soft enough to amalgamate with their Southern brethren. (Loud cheers.) I am proud not only to address you on behalf of North Carolina, but to stand here as one of those who contributed an humble part towards the establishment of the great platform which is wide and strong enough to hold every democrat from every State in the Union; and we have placed upon it a standard bearer whose name alone bears its own eulogy. (Cheers.) It is not for me to speak of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania; but I tell you here, on behalf of North Carolina, that the Southern Democracy will stand by Buchanan. (Applause. We stand prepared to support him, not because he plants himself upon a national platform, but because we know the man and have confidence in his integrity and capacity—that he contains within himself all the elements necessary to this crisis. (Applause.)—There has been but one objection, friends to James Buchanan—but one at the North and at the South—which is more than any other statesman has been able to say. The objection urged against him is that he has failed to follow the great injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth." (Laughter and cheers.) And the apology made by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, was that his native State had wedded him to the constitution of his country, and he could not take to himself another consort. (Cheers) But I say that my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania was premature; Pennsylvania has but proclaimed the banns, and it remains for the democracy of the Union, in November next, to perform the ceremony. (Prolonged cheers.) On that august occasion your sister State will be there to give away the bridegroom. Will New York stand by Pennsylvania? (Cheers, and voices "We will.")

An enthusiastic Hibernian in front:—"Yes, by Jasus, New York was niver back?"

Mr. AVERY—The people respond "aye!" New York will unite with Pennsylvania and her Southern sisters on that occasion. New York I know will be present, and take her position upon the great platform of democratic principles. The plenipotentiaries of New York have given thereto their sanction, and does the democracy of New York affirm what they have done? [Cries of "They do, be dad!"] That platform is from the Constitution itself, eliminated by the fathers of the republic, that great contract which guarantees to the North all they can ask, and at the same time guarantees to the South all that she can demand. Can there be anything in such a platform to which the democracy of New York shall take exception? [Cries of "No." Our Hibernian friend, excitedly: "New York is never back. New York is ready, I tell ye."] Mr. Avery: Yes, my friends, I believe New York is and will be ready. That platform guarantees to New York, protection to all her great interests, and it guarantees to the South protection to the institution of slavery. [Cheers.] Is that not fair? All we ask of every man present is, to come forward and stand upon that platform. We ask of every New Yorker, who belongs to the democratic party, that he will come forward and take his position by our side. [Cheers, and cries of "That we will."] I ask, fellow democrats, your attention, while I speak for a moment on this great platform, announced by the Cincinnati Convention. I am a Southern man, by birth and education. I am a North Carolinian; but I stand upon no sectional ground. I am a State rights man, so far as to ask for North Carolina her equal rights under the constitution, and no more. I claim to be a national man, in its broadest sense, and to give to New York and to every northern State its full rights under the constitution; and if necessary, to use all the force we can to insure that to every State. All we ask of you is to do likewise.—[Cheers.] There is one great issue presented in the platform, to which I desire your attention for a few moments. I claim to stand upon American soil, and being an American, I feel that I can talk as broadly and frankly to you as if I stand upon the soil of North Carolina. There is one great question, then, on which I say that the position of the people of the South is in some respects misunderstood. That question is the Kansas and Nebraska bill. [Cheers for the bill and for Douglas.]—I pronounce that as the greatest measure of deliverance and liberty, [cheers.] I say it is bringing back our government to its original position under the constitution of the country. Now the issue of that bill may be comprehended in a nut shell. There are certain factions now at the North, (whom you in New York oppose more bitterly than the South, because we have no abolitionists there and I hope never shall,) who denounce the bill.—But the question is simply this: whether in the expansion of this country, the South is to be denied any growth. I say that the spirit of this age is progressive, and that manifest destiny of this great country is to be an ocean-bound republic. [Loud cheers.] The Anglo-Saxon race will expand, and it will amalgamate with it our Irish and German friends Shall the South be told that it must stand still? Friends, be assured the negro won't be carried any where, where his labor will not pay—and where no white man can live and work. It will not do for you at the North to say, we will not interpose the strong arm of government against you, because the constitution forbids it. I ask you where is the difference of doing a thing directly and indirectly? If you present our expansion, where is the difference between you and the abolitionists? All we ask is that when the tide is outward, you will permit us to throw our boat upon the waves with yours; and if we shall be stranded, then we will submit without a murmer.

We desire the issue, if it is to be presented, to be presented now, and upon the platform. [Cheers.] There are factionists who raise the cry that the country is in danger. They remind me of a story I once heard of an Irishman, who dreamed that he was in heaven, and there met the Pope. He solicited a drink, and was asked what he wished? "Punch," said Pat. "Will you have it hot or cold?" inquired the Pope. "Hot, may it plase your Holiness," said Pat. But while the Pope was mixing a jorum that set Pat's mouth watering, a straw tickled him, and he awoke. "Och, bad luck to me," said he, rubbing his eyes, "that I didn't take it cowld anyhow, and not lose time in the mixin'!"—[Laughter.] Well, the alarm of these factionists has about as much foundation and reality as Pat's punch. I shall not detain you long. I have never addressed such a large crowd as this. I can throw my voice to the utmost limits of our North Carolina crowds; but here it would require the stentorian voice of Jupiter Tonans to reach the mass. I address you as a brother Democrat. New York was divided. That has deen deplored by every man in the broad Union; and there will be but one great hallelujah on hearing the announcement that those dissensions are at an end. North Carolina will cast her vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge, and we expect you to do likewise. [Cheers, and "we will," from several voices.] I tell you, on behalf of John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, that you may fear nothing so far as he is concerned. He stands upon the platform right square. [Cheers.] He is a descendant of one of the authors of the celebrated resolutions of '98, and who will ask for a better lineage? I say to you that you may put entire confidence in the democracy of John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. He is a young man; but we want the vigor of youth as well as the maturity of age in our statesmen.—We have both in Buchanan and Breckenridge. Ours is a progressive country, and a man of thirty-five years has his intellect developed as much as men of seventy years in other countries. It is said of James Buchanan that he is an old man; but he is one of those who will never grow old, but who will die, as all his compeers did, in the harness. [Cheers.] Like those with whom he stood—Clay, Webster and Calhoun—men who never grew old—he is prepared now, as he ever was, to battle against factionists, from whatever quarter they may come. I ask you if such men ever grow old?" [Cries of "never, never, never,"] I can speak of Buchanan, because he has been for years the favorite of my State. Four years ago we ballotted forty-nine times for him, and never deserted him until his own friends gave him up. I, therefore, speak the sentiments of my own people; and if New York delegates speak truly, I strike a chord in the heart of every national democrat here present. I desire, in conclusion, to make one single remark. I have told you that in North Carolina we have no abolitionists, but there is an organization there as odious to North Carolina as abolitionists are to New Yorkers. They are a party who proscribe men because of their religious faith and their place of birth—a party which says a man of foreign birth is unfit to hold office, no matter how good a citizen. Now, we recognize in every man the right of freedom of speech and freedom of conscience, If a man is fit for the office, we ask not whence he comes, but, according to the constitution, take him by the hand and hail him as a brother. I desire to say that in North Carolina the annihilation of the Know Nothings will be as complete as the defeat of abolitionisst by New York in November next. [Loud cheers.]

We copy the following from an exchange paper. The reader is under no obligationt to believe it unless he is disposed to do so gratuitously:

PROGRESS.—There is at present in operation near Boston, a jumping locomotive which only touches the ground once in a mile. It is perfectly round, the machinery in the centre, and is coated externally with India rubber. So soon as the patent has been secured, its proprietor supposes that thousands of them will be seen "bobbin' around" the world, so that to the man in the moon, the earth will look like a big cheese covered with "skippers:" Who denies that this is really a "fast age?"

☞ When a miser was asked what he gave the poor, he testily replied, "What I give ie *nothing to nobody*."

SAFETY DURING THUNDER STORMS.

The records we are now making of the freaks of lightniing in various sections of the country both far and near, prompt this communication:

First, Many persons suffer greatly from fear of lightning during the thunder storms. To such we say that thus far, since steamboats have been in use, no case of loss of life by lightning has occurred in a steamboat or ocean steamer in a period of fifty years or more; and since railroads have been in use, now about thirty or more years, no case of loss of life by lightning has been known in a railroad car. This wonderful exception, when it is considered that tens of millions of passengers have been conveyed by these two facilities, is extraordinary, and should calm the feelings of the timid during thunder storms, while in steamboats, ocean steamers or railroad cars.

Second, No case of loss of life by lightning has been known in an iron ship or iron building. This fact, with those stated in the next preceding paragraph, should effectually dispel the too prevalent belief that metals are dangerous, from an erroneously supposed attraction for lightning; metals attract lightning, but the attractive power probably does not extend over a great surface.

Third, vessels provided with lightning conductors have never suffered injury from lightning, if the conductors were up and the continuity uninterruped to the water; nor has death by lightning been ever known on board of a vessel thus furnished.

Fourth, We have never known of but one death by lightning in a building furnished with metalic conductors, reared for the purpose of protection, and that occurred in the summer of 1855, at Little Prairie, Wis. In relation to this death we have had considerable correspondence with the person who put up the conductor.

Iron wire, costing less than one cent per foot, and less than one dollar per hundred feet, in one single piece, is sufficiently large for a lightning conductor. Any mechanic of ordinary capacity can put up a rod. Glass insulators with screw fastenings can be had of some of the hardware and glassware stores in New York for about twelve shillings per dozen. Persons who want ornamented rods can substitute copper wire of the same size.

One register of thirteen years states the deaths by lightning at 750 persons, the wounded we have not counted—they number many hundred.

Persons struck down by lightning should be freely drenched with cold water, and if necessary the drenching should be continued for hours.

We have no pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in the furnishing or putting up lightning conductors; our only object in making this notice is to give information.

We have printed a sheet giving directions for putting up conductors that will be sent to any person, postage free, who may desire a copy.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, June, 9 1856.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

We find the notices by the press all bearing testimony to it its being a conclusive refutation of the misrepresentations of the Massachusetts Senator. The Washington *Star* says:

Senator Butler's speech has created a deep impression on the minds of the public men in Washington of all parties, being a complete exposure of the charlatanism of the speech of Senator Sumner, to which it is a reply. The dignity, calmness, and respect for the Senate characterizing all that Mr. B. took occasion to say, have greatly aided in giving weight to his remarks. We invite the attention of our distant readers to his effort, if they would comprehend how thoroughly the system of the Republican party managers is based on misrepresentation of the truth, and the policy of dealing with the public on the hypothesis that the majority are fools and brutes, to be managed altogether by stuffing their ears with monstrosities and inflaming the worst passions of aggregated human nature.

The following tropical scene is characteristic enough:

"Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The *bete rouge* lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few years. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose; you eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockroaches, and snakes, get into the bed; ants eat up the books; scorpions sting you on the feet. Everything bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam or Meriam.

"An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your teacup, a nondescript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter? All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up, as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, vapors, and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our old, British, constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces."

"Love your neighbors as you love yourself," said a parson to an honest member of his flock.

"The Lord help him, then, for I hate myself like pizen, ever since I joined the Know-Nothings, last fall.

PROSCRIPTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The population of New Orleans is composed of natives of every clime, and a foreign language is as much spoken in the streets as the English dialect. Frenchmen and Spaniards, English, Irish and Scotch mingle with Americans in business transactions and in social intercourse. This would appear to be the last place where prejudice against a man's nativity would be able to obtain a very widespread influence. Yet recent events prove that under the corruption of politics, the lust of office, intolerance of creed, and the bigotry of a narrow and selfish religious sect, a bitter proscription exists, which manifests itself in violence at the election polls, and even perverts the course of justice. By a course of intimidation, legal voters are kept from the polls, elections are carried with only one half the usual ballots being delivered, and acts of outrage, committed upon foreign residents, are permitted to go unpunished. This state of affairs has created a feeling of insecurity and dread among the foreign population, and we see by the New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th inst., that the French citizens have at last thought it necessary to call a meeting of their own countrymen, to know what measures of protection and redress are required in the emergency. The Bulletin gives the following account of the meeting:

Meeting of Frenchmen.—We find on the French side of yesterday's Courier an account of a meeting held at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets; on the previous evening, which it is stated was attended by about three hundred persons, mostly natives of France, but including a few foreigners of other nationalities. Dr. Escambes was named President,——Wagner, Vice President, and A. Gerard, Secretary; and the following persons as a Committee on Resolutions: E. E. A. Tallarie, Leon Laugrin, P. Faison, Joseph Dupaty, Paul Villars (not present) and Paul Chotin.

A member of the meeting then referred to the killing of a Frenchman, named Giard, some days since, at a coffee-house, and stated that he was killed, not in consequence of any political question, as it was before the election but because he was a foreigner! The speaker said the police had not arrested the murderer, that the police is either bad or inefficient, that the lives of foreigners are placed in petil, and that some measures are necessary to secure to foreigners that protection which they now want. The remarks of the speaker were received with acclamation.—The meeting declared its members were willing to leave to Americans the management of their own affairs, and only asked for themselves security and protection. It was decided to address a petition to the Government at Washington, asking aid and protection for the foreigners residents of this city, and another to the French Government; that a copy of the last petition be sent to the French press (at Paris or New York?) and another to the English Legation. The Committee to prepare the petitions was directed to read them at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Orleans Coffee-House, Orleans street, next Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

We believe that there never before was a meeting held in this or any other city in the Union for a similar purpose.

General Jackson was asked by a gentleman what course he would pursue if he were permitted to live his glorious life over again.—"Never, says he to the interrogator, shall I forget the majestic tone of voice with which he calmly but emphatically replied:—'Sir, I would not accept the boon if it were offered me?"

THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS.—NORTHERN AFRICA.—The rumor that Louis Napoleon is about to establish a number of grent territorial fiefs in Algiers is not without probability *a priori*. Such a measure would attach to him and to his dynasty the feudatories he might endow, and also assist materially to civilize Algiers, that country being in the semi-barbarous condition to which such a sociopolitico system is peculiarly adapted.

The regeneration of Northern Africa, no matter by whom effected, will be of vast service to the world. It is impossible to think of the present condition of that region, without a sigh over its ancient and long-lost prosperity. Over thousands of leagues, where now the nomade Arab wanders, were once scattered populous villages and smilling farms. The surf beats on desolate shores, where formerly stood marble cities. On the monntain-side, were once where smiling villas, the lion, descending to his prey, roars through the summer night. We moderns have so long been acustomed to regard Northern Africa as a stony, almost depopulated desert, that we forget it was the home of flourishing cities and famous universities, ages before Columbus landed on these shores, or William the Conqueror invaded England, or the Scandinavian sea-kings turned their proud prows northward and founded mighty empires.

The southern shores of the Mediterranean were civilized, in fact, at as early a period in authentic history as the northern. The first reliable chronicles of Rome are co-eval with the war with Carthage. The subjugation of Hannibal's native city was followed by an infusion of Italian civilization into Africa, which mixed with the old Punic, rendered the population one of the most polished and and subtle in the world. The names of Tertullian and Cyprain still shed lustre over the Christian literature of Africa, though their houses have been invaded in succession by the Moslem, the wild beast and sands of the desert. Once the granary of Rome, northern Africa has been for centuries not only a howling wilderness, but a nest for roving pirates. Men are still living who can remember when Algerine corsairs swept Mediterranean; when the inhabitants of the Spanish and Italian coasts were in constant fear of a foray; when tents of thousands of Christian captive tolled as slaves in Tunis; Tripoli, Algiers and Morocco. But that gloomy day for northern Africa, the darkest she ever saw, has passed away forever. To the depths of Moslem barbarism she can never return again. The conquest of Algiers by the French saves her at least from that degradation, even if it fails to restore her to the lofty position which she once enjoyed.

But France will inaugurate a new career for Northern Africa. Few things we repeat, promise to be more successful in doing this, than the establishing of fiefs in Algiers; for it will then become the interest of the feudatories to civilize as well as to defend their possessions. It will do for effete Mauritania what the same policy, in the hands also of a northern race, did for the effete provinces of the Roman empire. The French too have peculiar capacities for such a work, for they not only excel in organizing, but in colonizing likewise. We Anglo-Saxons, for example, only successfully colonize, by first extirpating the native races, and we never yet, either in England or here, have rivalled the French in organizing. It is not the purpose of Louis Napoleon, however, blindly to copy the old European feudal system. All he will do will be take the vital principle, which lay at the root of that system, and adapt it to the altered circumstances of the times.

Of course the regeneration of Northern Africa will be a protracted task. But, having once been begun, it cannot, in this age of railroads, telegraphs and cotton-mills, go backwards. Civilization will go "conquering and to conquer," till the whole southern shore of the Mediterranean is redeemed. The improvement of Northern Africa, moreover, will carry with it the improvement of the whole continent. We stand on the brink of mighty events.

NEW MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway, New-York, Music publisher, and Agent for sale of Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums, has sent us the following popular piece of music:—

"WE'LL ALL MEET AGAIN IN THE MORNING," BALLAD Words by HENRY CLAY PREUSS; Music by THO'S. BAKER. Price 25 cents.

A highly interesting and affecting incident gave rise to the above ballad, affording a genine and extended scope for the conceptive powers of both poet and musician, and that the inspiration received therefrom was of more than a ordinary character, we cite their joint production in witness. The melody is of that natural flowing character so acceptable to our people, and which gives an indiscribable effect to the soothing sentiment of the words; it is arranged in the key of two flats. Mr. Baker is well known as the most popular ballad composer in the country, and this present production certainly excels anything we have before seen from his "facile" pen. The following we quote from the title page—

"We'll all meet again in the Morning" It was a beautiful exclamation of a dying child as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him on through the window, "Good bye, papa, good bye; mamma has come for me to-night. Don't cry, papa; we'll all meet again in the morning." And the heart of that father grew lighter under its burden, for something assured him that his little angel had gone back to the bosom of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Mr. W. forwards Music free of postage, and gives five pieces twenty-five cents *each*, for $1.

THE N. C. CENTRAL RAILROAD.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company, we understand the following resolutions were unamiously adopted:

Resolved, That a connection with both trains each day, should be made with the South Carolina Railroad; and in order to do so that two passenger trains run each day on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, so soon as the North Carolina Railroad shall run two trains on said Road.

Resolved, That the President do inform the Prasident of the North Carolina Railroad of the above resolution, and earnestly request the President and Directors of said road to arrange as soon as possible to run on said road so as to make perfect connections with adjoining roads.

EVEN THE N. YORK TRIBUNE SCORNS THE SLANDER

Mr. Buchanan is charged with having said "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." The charge has been often made and often authoritatively denied. The New York Tribune has the manliness to say of this absurd but malicious calumny:

"We do not think any one who knew Mr. B. ever credited this tale. He was never so simple or impetuous as to use such an impression. There is not a man living more unlikely to make rash, silly speeches man he is."

So the Tribune not only discredits the tale but, it broadly intimates that those who are circulating it know it be a pure fabrication.

MODEL ELECTIONEERING AN ACTUAL FACT.

An old gentleman in Virginia, unaccustomed to public speaking who had once been to the Legislature, desired to open the canvass at——Mill, on muster day. The 'Nation's bulwark' having laid aside their cornstalks and refreshed themselves with the juice of the grain, assembled around the store porch to hear the speech. Squire——commenced thus:

"Fellow citizens: I am a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

"We all know that" bawled a dozen, which put the old man out awfully.

Fellow citizens, I do not not wish to be interrupted,

"Why don't you go on then?" said" one.

This staggered him nearly off the table.

"Fellow citizens, I am the father of the——Railroad."

The h—l you are! Ingines too?"

Posed again.

"Fellow citizens, if you send me to the Legislatur."——

'Oh, pshaw! you can't speak. Get down thar and treat," (With much deliberation)

I shill do no such thing. If I catch no fish I shall loose no hooks,

It is unnecessary to say he was not elected.

PROSE IN RHYME.—This prose in rhyme will do:—Marshall spare that dog, touch not a single pair! he worries many a hog, from out of his muddy lair. O! when he was a pup, so frisky and so plump, lapped his milk from a cup, when hungry—at a jump. And then his funny tricks, so funny in their place, so full of canine licks, upon your hands and face. You will surely let him live! Oh! do no kill him—dead; he wags his narrative, and plays for life—not lead. Go get the muzzle now, and put upon his mouth, and stay that bow wow wow! and tendency to drought. He is our children's pet, companion of their joy; you will not kill him yet, and thus their hopes destroy. No Marshal, spare that pup, touch not a single hair. O! put your pistol up and go away from there.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

☞ Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County; Illinois, writes to the proprietors, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptome of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature*

[7] FLEMING BROS.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 33—1y.

THE

Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY PLANTATION of

700 Acres

of Oak and Hickory land about one half of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improvements consist in part of Dwelling house, Office, Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw Mills.

The Mill-Seat is one of the best in the country, with a large and constant supply of water, offering fine facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on the premises a Well of excellent water, besides numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Holtsburg Station. He would sell it all together or divide it into two tracts, and give possession almost any time this fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the property.

ORSTON. BRADSHAW.

May 14th, 1856. 3m-49.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

REPUBLICAN BANNER

EN O. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG,

of Nortnampton.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-Presiden

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
3d. M. B SMITH, of Alamance.
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. WALTON,
Maj. N. F. HALL.

WE are requested to announce CALEB KLUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election for High Sheriff, at the ensuing August Election.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates;—

One copy, for six months,	$1
Six copies,	$4
Ten copies,	$8
Twenty copies,	$15

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"*I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade, ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people!*"

"*I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein!*"

"*I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States!*"

"*I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA!*"

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, *AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.*"

PREACHING.

We are requested to give notice that Miss HOBBS, of Guilford, will preach at Sandy Creek Church, in Davidson county, on the first Sunday in July.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—It will be seen by advertisement that the "Agent of the American Sunday School Union," at Greensboro', is prepared to fill all orders in this State for Sunday School Books at Depositary prices.

☞ We learn that Rev. Mr. PARKER, pastor of the Episcopal Church in this town, accidentally broke his knee a few days since.

☞ Mr. RICHARD STERLING, of Greensboro' will deliver temperance addresses at the Presbyterian Church, on Monday and Tuesday night.

☞ The Concord Gazette parades at its editorial head a villainous looking picture of one who, at first sight, we thought to be Carawan (and think so yet) had not the name of MILLARD FILLMORE been attached. We hope the original is not so mean looking as the picture—if so, take it down.

CORRECTION.

In our last issue we stated that the surgical operation upon the negro who was run over by the cars was performed by Drs. Summerell and Reeves alone, when, in fact, all the other physicians in town assisted. We make this correction in order that wrong impressions and predjudices might not get abroad.

DECLINED.

Both the Know Nothing nominees of Rowan, for the House of Commons, declined the awful walloping laid up for them in August. The Committee met again in this town last Thursday, and brought out Messrs. TREXLER and HOUK. We have not learned whether they will accept or not. Hope they will. Messrs. WALTON and HALL are in the field hard at work. They opened the Canvass at Wood's last Friday.

The Bishop of Oxford has sent round to the church-wardens in his diocese a circular making certain inquiries, among which was, "Does the officiating clergyman preach the Gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" A church-warden, near Willingford, replied "he preaches the Gospel, but only keeps a gig."

The Kansas Herald of Freedom is to be printed at Alton, Illinois. The editor and correspondent will remain in the Territory.

LIGHTNING.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the dwelling house of Mr. Jas. Cassidev, on Masonboro' Sound, was stricken by lightning and very much injured. No person was hurt.

☞ The Black Republican Convention have nominated Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Dayton is a man of talents, and formerly represented his State in the U. S. Senate. The ticket is now complete—Fremont and Dayton.

☞ In the *Watchman* of the 10th inst., we noticed a very uncalled for and unjust attack upon Mr. WARING, and through him upon the Democratic party. We presume Mr. Waring will address the people of Rowan some time during the canvass, at which time he will be able to defend himself from this and all other slanders which the Know Nothing "penny a-liners" may see fit to circulate against him. It is in regard to the insinuations against the Democratic party we desire more particularly to say a few words.

"Union American" in his short article has concentrated more envy, desperation and misrepresentation than we remember ever to have seen compressed in the same space. The anti-American party is the epithet with which he characterises the Democracy in the very out set. It is shocking to public virtue to see to what extent the "unbridled audacity" of this 'gravel-pit' 'dark-lanternite" instantly displays itself. Anti-American indeed! If Americanism consists in religious bigotry and intolerance, in the revival of the most odious provisions of the alien laws, in preventing the honest and industrious mechanics of the old world from landing upon our shores while we open our arms to the pampered lordlings—if frequenting gravel-pits at the hour of midnight, and with horrid oaths swear to obey the will of the majority of this unconstitutional and irresponsible cabal, thus depriving ourselves of our privileges of freemen—in fine if deception, fraud, and falsehood, constitutes a claim to this boaste l Americanism then indeed are we not of that clan. But the great Democratic party, broad, national, conservative in its principles, has preserved the Union of States—added star after star to our political galaxy, and by the wisdom of its policy secured peace and prosperity at home and respect and admiration abroad, is the only true representative of pure Americanism as understood and acted out by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. The Democracy is the true Union party, "Union American's" statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a well-known fact that the "submissionist" know-nothings have ever attempted to fix the charge of disunion upon all those who belonged to the Southern Rights party. Cameron called all the gallant spirits of the old Whig party, who would not swear away their rights as men and join the know nothings, *secessionists* and *traitors*—how then can we expect our Elector to escape the same ordeal of defamation and slander!

"Union American" says Mr. W. is an "open, avowed, and up to the hub disunionist.' Shades of Mercury! what an unqualified whopper.—Where did he come from? Wonder if he is not the same unscrupulous scribbler who writing from the mountains accused Gov Bragg of being an infidel!

We have had the best opportunity of knowing Mr. Waring's views upon all subjects connected with both State and Federal politics, and if he is a disunionist, "open and avowed," is it not a little strange we never before made the discovery? He was the Editor of the Western Democrat for nearly four years, and we confidently appeal to its columns for the refutation of this foul calumny. We are not surprised though at anything coming from the quarter that this does.

The respectable Whigs are holding aloof from this midnight, oath-bound concern—the corrupt and desperate who, like "Union American," have india rubber consciences, and stomachs that can digest anything, are its leaders. We would warn the people against their miserable misstatements. They are like Milton's Devil, striving to rule or ruin—and to carry their unholy and traitorous purposes they would not only ride over the reputation of one unoffending individual but would trample in the dust the ramparts of the Constitution itself, and revel amid the wreck their madness and folly had caused.

ROWAN HOUSE,

This well known Hotel is very near being overrun with visitors at present. It is located in the shadiest, coolest portion of our town and just the place to lodge at this hot weather. And then Col. ROBARDS in such an incomparable caterer—he is the Napo'eon of landlords,—perfectly familiar with the wishes and tastes of the traveling public he is always fully prepared to meet them. Go to the "Rowan House" where you will find

The varied scenes of turkey, duck, lamb & peas,
Made doubly charming by a cooling breeze.

MR. AVERY'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK.

We copy to day, from one of the New York papers, the substance of the remarks delivered by W. W. Avery, Esq. of this State, at the great ratifications meeting in that City on the 11th inst.—the report of what Mr. Avery said is imperfect; but it was hurried to the press, as reports of speeches always are on such occasions, and he had no time either to write out what he did say, or to revise and correct the report. The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Avery was received by the immense assemblage, and the attention which was shown him, are gratifying to his numerous friends in North Carolina. Judge Douglas, who was expected, arrived while he was speaking; and knowing the anxiety of the assemblage to hear him, he brought his remarks to a close sooner than he might otherwise have done.

Our readers will observe that Mr. Avery spoke in New York as he would have spoken before a North Carolina audience on the subject of slavery and the Kansas-Nebraska act; and that his remarks were received with cheers and the strongest demonstrations of approval.—We refer to this to show the national character of the Democracy. It is the same in New York and South Carolina.

During a thunder storm, a few days ago, the lightning came down udon a pasture of C. Titcomb, of Kensington, N. H., descending perpendicularly into the earth for about thirty feet, so as to form a good well of water. The hole is as large as a barrel, and it was formed, like the holes of the chipmunk, without throwing out any earth.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

According to appointment a Democratic Meeting was held in the Court House, in Concord, on Saturday, 21st June, 1856.

The meeting was organized by calliing to the chair Maj. Ibzan Cannon, and appointing W. G. Weddington and A. J. Bost secretaries. Col. Daniel Coleman, being called on, explained the object of the meeting, and submitted for its consideration the following resolutions, upon which he made a few appropriate and forcible remarks. R. P. Waring, Esq. of Charlotte, was, in the mean time, introduced, who spoke at some length, setting forth in an able, eloquent and conclusive manner, the claims of the nominees of the late Cincinnati National Democratic Convention, James Buchanan, and John C. Breckenridge for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States. He also, in a fair, *day-light* view, *exposed* some of the false arguments and principles of the Know Nothing, or so-called American Party. Mr. Waring had reference to the "records" for the truth of his statements, and challenged contradiction. The meeting, evidently, was highly pleased with both the speakers.—The meeting, on motion of Col. Coleman, unanimously received and adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we do most cordially approve of the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for the office of President, and of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentuckey, for Vice-President of the United States, made by the National Democratic Convention which assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d day of the present month, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election to the office for which they have been respectively nominated.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we approve of the principles contained in the platform laid down by the said National Democratic Convention, as being sound, conservative, and constitutional, and especially, do we approve of the principles laid down in what is commonly called the Kansas Nebraska Act on the subject of Slavery; and also do we cordially approve of the principles contained in said platform on the subject of religious toleration.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we regard all secret political organizations as anti-republican in their nature and tendencies, dangerous to civil and religious liberty, and subversive of the Constitution.

4th. *Resolved*, That we deny that Congress has any right to make compromises, or to enter into any agreement, or compact, whereby any principle in the constitution of the United States may be changed, modified, or in any manner whatever effected.

5th. *Resolved*, That we regard the National Democratic party as the only constitutional Union Party in the country, and as such commends itself to the confidence of all the friends of Constitutional liberty.

6th *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce, that he has shown himself to be able, an just and patriotic statesman; and in his retiring from the high and responsible position he now occupies, on the 4th of March next, he will carry with him the heart felt gratitude of all his fellow citizens, who love equal rights of the Constitution.

7th. *Resolved*, That Thomas Bragg has fulfilled our highest expectations of him as chief Magistrate of North Carolina; and, as an evidence of our abiding confidence, we promise to make all proper efforts to secure his re election.

On motion it was resolved that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Western Democrat, Republican Banner and Concord Gazette, for publicarion.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

IBZAN CANNON, Chairman.
W. G. WEDDINGTON, A. J. BOST. } Sec'rys.

For the Banner.

TRAVELLER No. 2.

Interesting localities in the vicinity of New York,

MR. EDITOR.—There are many things in and about the great city of New York deeply interesting to the traveller, and well fitted to awaken the attention of the curious. Among these are the humane and charitable institutions, located on Randall's and Blackwells Islands. The first of these is the house of Refugo—an institution which takes up the offspring of poverty and crime—surrounds those who are born in infanry with motherly hearts and sisterly hands—provides for their bodies, and cares for their souls. Thus it is a nursery of piety—and the means of rescuing multitudes of our, race at the very outset of their pilgrimage, from poverty, crime and misery. There is also connected with this a work house where youth who have been guilty of some misdemeanor—who are just ntering the paths of the destroyer, who are beginning to stand in the way of the ungodly; such youth are taken out of the way of temptation, and taught habits of industry until suitable places can be found for them, where they will be required to labor, without being tempted to sin. There are now more than a thousand children in this house of Refuge.

The next institution in order and importance is the Lunatic Asylum. No one that has the heart of a man or the feeling of a christian can visit this place without having feeling of thankfulness and composure throbbing in his bosom. He will feel thankful that his reason has not been driven from his throne—that his mind has not been unhinged. Feelings of pity will wake up in the bosom, to see what a wreck is made upon humanity—when the mind is impaired. There is one inmate of the asylum, who attracts the attention of every visitor. She imagines that she is the lawful wife of the President of the United States. She says that the demands of business requires the attention of Mr. Pierce at Washington and she is left there to receive and entertain their friends during his absence.

There is also the Alms house and the Penitentiary. The institutions all seem to be eminently fitted to answer the great ends for which they were established. And they are doubtless accomplishing an amount of good in rescuing from crime, in supplying the wants, and bettering the condition of the destitute—in wiping away the tears from the cheek of the sorrowful, and in softening the bed of the suffering—which cannot be fully estimated in this world.

Another place of interest, and curiosity near the city of New-York—is Greenwood Cemetery—the city of the dead. Among the many monuments that mark the places where the dead will enjoy an unbroken slumber until the morning of resurrection. There are some that deserve marked attention. There is one that marks the place where a young lady in the flower of her age sleeps. She was killed by leaping from her carriage when the horses were running away. Twenty thousand dollars by an affectionate father have been expended upon her tomb. There is an expressive monument to communicate the whole act of a fireman, who was concerned in his generous attempt to rescue a child from the flames. A bronze statue, larger than life of Clinton, &c. With Ocean Hill, one of the highest points in the Cemetery grounds—with the great commercial metropolis of the Union on one side, the broad Atlantic appearing in the distance on the other, & the sleeping dead under our feet—how solemn the position, how impressive the scene. W. W. P.

HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Breckenridge comes from a family distinguished for talent. His grandfather, Hon. John Breckenridge, was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky in 1801. Something of his standing in his day, may be inferred from the fact, that in 1804, in the party caucus, at Washington, which nominated Mr. Jefferson for the Presidency, he received twenty votes for that high office. In 1805 he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson Attorney General, which appointment was confirmed and accepted. Between him and Mr Jefferson the most intimate friendship subsisted. His brilliant career was cut shot by death, in the prime of his life, before the expiration of the Presidential term.

Mr. Breckenridge's father was the Hon. Jos. Cabell Breckenridge, oldest son of the preceding, who died in 1824, when perhaps younger than his distinguished son at this time. But in his brief life he highly distinguished himself for his talents and his virtues. He was successively Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of State in Kentucky. He was and active elder in the Presbyterian Church, and as eminent for his piety as for his ability. He married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, New Jersey, who yet survives him.

His oldest brother, Dr. John Breckenridge, was regarded as one of the most amiable of men and one of the most eloquent of American preachers. His surviving brothers, Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Danville, and Rev. Dr. Wm. Breckenridge, of Louisville, Kentucky are among the first men of the country and of the age. Their sister was married to Gen. Peter B. Porter, Secretary of War. under Gen. Jackson. Several of the younger members of the family are distinguished for their ability and will soon be known to the country.

Mr. Breckenridge was born about the year 1821; he graduated with distinction in 1838, at Centre College, Kentucky, then and still under the Presidency of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. John C. Young, and is now about thirty-four or thirty-five years of age. He has no brothers. In the commencement of his professional life he went to the Northwest, but soon returned and engaged in the practice of law in Lexington; in 1847, he went to Mexico as Major in a regiment raised under the second call upon Kentucky for troops, which arrived too late to participate in the struggles of the field.

His professional services, however, as counsel for Gen. Pillow, in the trial in Court Martial, upon charges preferred by Gen. Scott, gave him a distinction which he had no opportunity to win on the field. Upon the close of the war he returned to his practice in Lexington. In 1851 he became a candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, so long represented by Mr. Clay, in which he lived, and was elected over his competitor, Gen. Leslie Combs. In 1853, he was re-elected over Ex-Governor Letcher. While a member of the House he was appointed by the President Minister to Spain, but declined the service. At the expiration of his second term, he resumed the practice of his profession.

Mr. Breckenridge's private character (it is believed by the writer) is perfectly untarnished and his life without the blemish of the vices which cleave so much to many of our public men. He is married and has an interesting family about him. His person is highly prepossessing and will ever mark him as an honorable, high-toned gentleman. He has much decision and dignity—is unassuming, yet of impressive presence; and however his political friends and opponents may differ in the estimate of his ability, as compared with his great kinsmen or other statesmen, none will question that he has the character and talent that will command respect wherever he is placed.

[*Macon Telegraph.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on 18th, by D. W. Smith, Esq., Mr. MICHAEL CORL, of this County, to Miss ELIZA KOONCE, of Davidson.

On Thursday morning, the 12th instant, by the Rev. John R. Picket, Mr. T. S. RIDDLE, Printer, of Lancaster, S. C., to Miss SARAH L. MARKS, daughter of Mr. Henry Marks, of Steele Creek, Mecklenburg County.

In Statesville, on Tuesday morning the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Davis, JOSEPH M. LOWRANCE, Esq., of Catawba, and Miss DELPHIA WOODWARD, of the former place.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. John G. Richards, Mr. THOMAS M. CAROTHERS, of York District, S. C., to Miss LEVICA JANE POTTS, oldest daughter of Major John M. Potts, and Martha Isabella Potts.

In Cabarrus Co., June 19th by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. HENRY M. BEAVER and Miss SUSANNA, daughter of Mr. John Fauts.

DIED,

In this County, 17th inst., JAMES MILO, infant son of John and Nancy Basinger, in the 12th month of his age.

In this county, last light Mr. THOMAS KINCAID, aged about 55 years.

Died, near Fayetteville, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOHN D. ECCLES, a prominent citizen of that portion of the State.

A man may think well, and yet not act wisely. The power to see what is right is different from the power of doing it. A man of moral energy, will accomplish more with a little knowledge than a man of inferior will, with much. And strength of will is generally acquired by struggling with difficulties in early life.

BRISTER—"Good morning, Mr. Henderson, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?"

HENDERSON—"No, but I have got a wife that would make an excellent devil."

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, June 24.

BACON—Hog round 10 a 11; Lard 10 a 11. Corn, 40 a 45; Flour, 4 a 5; Cotton 8½ a 9½; Wheat, 1 00; Salt, $2.75; Sugar, 11 a 12½; Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., June 20 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 12 a 14, Hog round 11½ a 12
LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 11½ a 12.
CORN.—Mixed, 51, White, 51; Yellow, 52.
BEANS.—White, scarce, $1.50 a $1.72.
FLAXSEED.—Dull, $1.65 a 1.70.
PEAS.—Black eye, 90 a 95.
COTTON.—10 a 10¾.
FLOUR.—Fine $6¾; Superfine, $6¾; Extra 7¾; Family, 8¼.
SYLT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, 9½c. Crushed, 11½c.
DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.
Do PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2 a $2¼.
HAY—Cargo, 80 a 90 cts.

Ratification Meeting.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th of July, there will be

AT LINCOLNTON,

A grand Democratic Anti-Know Nothing Ratification meeting of the friends of

Buchanan, Breckenridge, and Bragg.

At which the Hon. JOHN KERR and other distinguished Speakers will be present.

June 17, 1856.

To the Ladies.

WE have on hand a large stock of **Ladies' Handsome Summer Mantillas,** which we wish to close out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, at wholesale or retail.

BREM & STEELE.

Charlotte, June 19, 1856. 2-4t

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the traveling public.—Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country. C. S. BROWN,

June 24, 1856.—2-3m Proprietor.

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, *Agent of American Sunday School Union*, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found

Four 100 vol. Libraries....	$10 each
Two 75 " "	5 00
Cabinet Library..... ..	2 50
Three Village Libraries....	3 00

Question Books, 75cts per doz. Hymn Books $1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depositary prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union" Box 7', Greensboro' N. C, will be promptly attended to.

June 21st, 1856. 2-3m

Salisbury Male Academy.

REV. JOHN C. AVERETT, A. M. *Principal*

The next session will open on Monday 7th of July next.

Rates of tuition per session of 5 months:	
Primary English Branches,	$7.50
Higher " " "	10 "
Languages " "	15 "
Incidental expenses, per scholar	50

Students will be charged from date of entering to the close of the session. No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted sickness.

June 21st 1856. 2-3t

Last Call.

ALL persons indebted to J. D. BROWN & LEMLY, will find their notes and accounts at the store of Brown & Coffin, those that feel disposed to call and pay will find me there ready and willing to attend to them, those that do not feel disposed to pay and let it alone and I will see if I cannot collect them according to law.

Our next County Court is the first Monday in August.

HENRY A. LEMLY.

June 24th 1856. 2-7t.

BREM & STEELE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Merchants,

CHARLOTTE, N. C,

ARE now receiving and opening their SECOND PURCHASE of NEW GOODS for THIS SEASON. All in want will please give us a call.

BREM & STEELE.

Charlotte, June 17, 1856. 1-4t

KEITH & FLANNER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. 1-1

Greensboro' papers copy.

ROWAN FACTORY.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due;" if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures—

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury,) in successful operation, and are making supefior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale.

The grist Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.

MORNING & MEADER.

Salsbury, June 17th 1856. tf—1.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

Engineer's Office, W. N. C. R. R.
Salisbury, June 17th, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at Statesville, Iredell Co., N. C., until July 15th, for the Gradation, Masonry, and Cross-ties for the remainder of the First Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company at, and extending West from Statesville.

On the first 15 miles of this work, there is important Masonry, and especially the Bridge across the Catawba River, but all of which is particularly worthy of attention.

Plans, Profiles, and Specifications with estimates of the work may be seen at the office of the Engineer after the 4th of July.

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.

June 17th '56. 5w.—1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CATAWBA COUNTY.—Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Paul Setzer, Adm'r, of Daniel Setzer, dec'd, vs. Andrew Setzer, David Setzer, Wesley Setzer, and others.—Petition for Distribution.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer are non-residents of this State; therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for six successive weeks, for the said Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer to be and appear at our next County court to be opened and held for the County of Catawba at the Court house in Newton on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise Judgement will be taken pro confesso,

Witness: Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our Court at office in Newton this 27 day of May A. D. 1856.

GEO. SETZER, c. c c.

June 3. (pr. adv. $6.) 6t 51

Presbyterian Female College,

STATESVILLE, N. C

THE second session of this Institution will open in the new building on the 4th day of August next. To make suitable arrangements, the Trustees have spared neither cost nor pains. A commodious and handsome building, furniture and apparatus will be ready in due time; and our worthy and esteemed President will have a number of well qualified Assistants. Our terms are lower than any other similar institution with which we are acquainted.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

TERMS—per session of five months,	$60 00
French Language, - - -	5 00
Latin and Greek, each - - -	10 00
Music, with use of Piano, - -	22 50
Oil Painting, - - - -	15 00
Water Colors and Ornamental Wax Work, each, - - - - -	10 00
Embroidery, - - - - -	5 00
Contingencies, - - - - -	1 00

Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils.

By order of the Board.

S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't

June 3 1856. 51 9t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 45-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

BY ORDER of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, I will offer the following valuable land for Sale at public auction

350 acres.

To be sold upon the petition of Daniel Coleman and others, being the plantation upon which James Coleman lived and died, situated upon Coddle Creek, adjoining the lands of Margaret Coleman, Phillip Overcash, John Beaver and others. To be sold on the premises the 26th day of July next, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Pr. adv. $3 50. 6t—1

115 acres.

To be sold on the petition of Edmund Burk and others, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cowan deceased, known as the Isaac Cowan place, adjoining the lands of O. G. Foard, Milton Cowan and others. To be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on the 5th day of August next, being Tuesday of Rowan County Court. Terms, nine months credit, bond and approved security.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. C.

June 12, 1856. 8:—1 Pr adv. $1.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and lights) with Tuition in all the English branches....$70 00
Incidental tax, for repairs.... ....1 00
Day scholars, for fuel,.....2 00

EXTRAS: Music on the Piano or Guitar, $22 50 Drawing, $5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10. Oil Painting, $20. Latin, $5. French, $10. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, *free of charge*, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information,

T. M. JONES, President.

June 3, 1856. 1-2m

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1855. 15—y

REMEDY FOR HORSE DISTEMPER.

Thomas W. Ladd, of Smithfield, Jefferson co. Ohio, farmer says that he has found a remedy and cure for distemper' in horses. He says: 'Having three colts sick with this disease, one experienced told me to use tar, and he thought that the sick colts would soon recover, and that those who had not taken the disease would not have it at all, or but lightly,—I followed his directions to my entire satisfaction. I gave the colts, morning and evening, as much as I could readily get in their mouth with a paddle. After a few applications, the sick ones commenced running at the nose, their appetites returned and in a short time they had entirely gained what they had lost from disease. The other never took it to my knowledge.

SENATORIAL PORTRAITS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial contributes to the columns of that sheet the following pen and ink sketch of some of the more prominent of our present Federal Senators:

"I looked in on the Senate to day. General Cass is a ponderous old fellow, with a massive head, which he covers with a rusty, old brown wig, and keeps opening and shutting his mouth and sucking his breath between his teeth, as if he constantly tasted something disagreeable. John M. Clayton is more enormous than Gen. Cass, and his face, though fat, is magnificent. He is the best looking man in the Senate, and laughs heartily at intervals from two to five minutes. His hair is as white as snow, and his big eyes glisten all the time with intelligence and humor. Seward is as stalwart in appearance as a pair of tongs. He does not weigh more than a hundred pounds. His hair is short and looks dead; his eyes are hidden behind a pair of gold spectacles. His face is thin, pale and wrinkled, but its lines are firm, and he appears to be what he is—a man of restless intellect. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is the thickest at the waistband, though not uncomfortably heavy. His face is bright, and his hair, which he wears long and in a singular confusion, is white as newly washed lamb's wool. Hale' appearance indicates that he has been fed liberaly on fat pork and butter milk. Pugh looks younger when among the old bald or white headed and big bellied Senators than I ever before saw him. A majority of the Senators have naked patches on the top of their heads, and quite half of them are the opposite of slender. They chew tobacco very much as other folks, so far as I could discover, and immediately after adjournment several of them lit cigars, and leaning back appeared to feel comfortable.

WHICH IS HE?

The Washington *Organ* has the following:

We trust that American will, in any form, give countenance to the idea that Mr. Fillmore is now anything else than an American in his political relations.

If we supposed for a moment that Mr. Fillmore, if elected, would resuscitate the the old Whig party and abandon the platform and principles of the American party we should respectly decline to render, him even our feeble aid, to reach the position which he has once adorned. Far from it.

Per contra, the New York, *Miror*, a paper that supports Fillmore, speaks out as follows:

We must frankly say, that if Mr Fillmore has stooped to the imposition of 'degrees' and 'pledges' of any secret, oath bound league that will shackle his liberty to appoint or to remove from office any man who may be eminently worthy to discharge the duties of his position *we can not and will not* work, write or vote for his election.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of the law in the Superior Courts of this State:

Andrew S. Kemp, of Blad en
Thomas McG. Smith, Caswell.
John W. Moore, Hertford.
John H. Boyd, Rockingham.
Vine A. Allen, Craven.
Pulaski Cowper, Hertford.
Cicero Berry, Orange.

And the following in the County Courts:

Alexander Justice, Craven.
Henri Herrisse, Orange.
William Badham, Chowan.
N. A. Taylor, Wake.
John D. Shaw, Richmond.
Joseph A. Engelhard, Wake.
Dan'l McDougald, Harnett.
John B. Gillam, Bertie.
William A. Cheek, Warren.
David Schenck, Lincoln.
Delano Husted, Wake.
C. W. Grandy, Jr., Pasquotank.
W H. Bagley, do.
John B. Woodfin, Yancy.

HAIL STORM.—On Monday last, the north part of Guilford and the south part of Rockingham Counties, in this state, sustained serious loss by a severe hail storm. Stones fell measuring 9 inches in circumference.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived from San Juan 6th instant, with San Francisco dates to the 21st ultimo. Her advices are highly interesting.

Great excitement prevailed in San Francisco. A man named Casey shot James King, of William. editor of the Bulletin, in the street. Casey was promptly arrested, and committed to jail. This occurred on the 14th ultimo.

On the 16th Mr. King died, and great excitement ensued. The old vigilance committee called a meeting, and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted about the city calling on the citizens to take the law into their own hands.

On Sunday, the 18th, three thousand citizens, completely organised into divisions and companies, and armed with muskets, marched by 3 through the streets from the committee rooms, took possession of the jail, and from thence took Casey and the gambler Cora, and carried them to the committee rooms, where they remained closely guarded at the sailing of the steamer.

It was supposed they would be hung.

The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of Mr. King, who was highly esteemed. He was a native of Georgetown, D. C.

Casey was formerly an inmate of Sing Sing prison, the statement of which in Mr. King's paper caused the difficulty.

The vigilance committee was fully organised throughout the State, and was said to have $75,000 with which to carry their measures into effect.

All the gamblers were to be driven from the State.

The committee have plenty of arms and ammunition. Their proceedings have been characterised by the most perfect order and propriety.

There is no other news of importance from California.

The steamship George Law, for New York has nearly two millions in specie.

All was quite in Nicaragua. Gen. Walker had removed his head-quarters to Leon. There was some sickness among the troops.

CAUTION.—An incident occurred here recently which shows how easily an honest man may lose character in this uncharitable world of ours by an accident arising from his disposition to oblige a friend.

A young man from one of the upper counties called at this office a short time since, in considerable distress at the loss of a sum of money which a neighbor had asked him to bring down to this place with him. He stated that it was lost out of his pocket, whilst another roll of bank notes had been saved; that that too had worked out of his pocket and fallen into the seat of his buggy. He said he could not afford to lose the amount, and advertised it, offering a reward. His search was unavailing, and on his return home, some persons were so uncharitable as to hint that he had not lost the money at all. And this notwithstanding he had borne an unblemished character. A week afterwards the whole sum of money was recovered, it having been found by a negro man in the road within a mile of this town.

This incident suggests considerations about the carrying of other people's money, and the thoughtlessness with which imputations on character are indulged, which we need not detail. They will address themselves to every reader's mind.—*Fay. Observer.*

A Wag of an editor says that girls should never object to being kisses by *editors*. They should make every allowance for the freedom of the press. Keep this in mind.

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, *Farming Tools, and Grain*, 18 *shares in the Central Railroad*, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of *O RN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES*, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46-tf

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well know establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Glass, Queers and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those bnying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place. and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1. 42tf

"FOR MOTHER'S SAKE."

BY EMELINES, SMITH.

A father and his little son.
On wintry waves were sailing,
Fast from the way the light of day
In clouds of gloom were failing:
And fiercely round their lonely bark
The stormy winds were wailing.

They knew that perils hover'd near;
They prayed, "O Heaven! deliver,"
But a wilder blast come howling past,
And soon with sob and shiver,
They struggled in the icy grasp
Of the dark, rushing river.

"Cling fast to me my darling child,"
An anguished voice was crying;
While silvery clear, o'er tempest drear,
Rose softer tones replying,
"Oh, mind not me, my father dear—
I'm not afraid of dying.

"Oh, mind me not, but save yourself,
For Mother's sake, dear father;
Leave me and hasten to the shore,
Or who will comfort mother?

The angel forms that ever wait,
Unseen on man attendant,
Flew up, o'erjoyed to heaven's bright gate,
And there on page resplendent,
High over those of heroes bold,
And martyrs famed in story,
They wrote the name of that brave boy,
And wreathed it round with glory.

God bless the child—aye he *did* bless
That noble self-denial,
And safely bore him to the shore,
Through tempest, toil and trial.
Soon, in their bright and tranquil home,
Son, sire and the dear mother,
For whose sweet sake so much was done,
In rapture met each other.

* The incident commemorated in the above lines, appeared in a newspaper a short time since, and was there related as a fact.

AN ENGLISH FILLIBUSTER REWARDED.—The British East India Company has just voted Lord Dalhousie, late Governor-General of India, a pension of $25,000 a year, as a mark of its appreciation of his services during his administration, by which four kingdoms, besides lesser territories, were added to the Company's possessions, and an annual tribute of twenty-two millions was imposed upon the inhabitants. One of the English journals, speaking of this matter, attempts to gloss this act of fillibustering by showing that misrule and revolution had ruined the country, and that to save it was neccessary to appropriate it. "A wrong was done, but a great benefit was conferred."

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kits.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring,
Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda Biscuits, Reisins, Almonds,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,
Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,
Currants, Maccaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail. MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury, May 13th 1856. tf—48.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, —connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

A teacher had been explaining to his class the points of the compass, and all were drawn up in front towards the north.

'Now what is before you, John?'

'The north sir.'

'And what is behind you, Tommy?'

'My coat tail; sir,' said he, trying at the same time to get a glimpse.

A HAPPY STATE.—The happiest period of a man's life is when he has a pretty little wife, one beautiful child, more ready cash than he well knows what to do with, a good conscience, and is not even in debt for his newspaper.

"Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be." "No, she has left that off and turned ex pensive."

By his will John M. Niles has left $20,000 In rust for the poor of Hartford.

The Pope has just entered his 65th year, having been born on the 13th of May, 1792.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's. will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.,
Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c, are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-tf

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.
" John Fink, Concord, "
" King Hege & Co. Lexington N. C.
" G. M. Bingham, Mocksville "
" E. & B. Gaither, do. "
" W. G. James, Taylorsville, "

May 13, 1856. 1y.—49.

The young lady who refused to go into the rifle manufactory because some of the guns had no *breeches*, is spending a few days at Nahant, looking out for a ship that is said to be in *stays*.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS MAN.—Will somebody hold Wade, of the United States Senate? He threatens to arm himself, and is willing to fight one against four! Pro-dig-i-ous! Wilson, too is envious of the reputation his ambitious colleague has acquired, and is bidding strong for an application of gutta percha.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

I OFFER to sell at private sale, the plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about

178 Acres,

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the former place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.

JACOB TREXLER

May 13th, 1856, tf—49.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS. Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medcine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Babtist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOY. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Tresurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,

SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer*.

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Findingt to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully youre,

JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

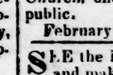
PRENTICE ON THE DIET OF AN ANTAGONIST.—Prentice of the Louisville Journal, thus speaks of a gentleman with whom he is not on very good terms:

"He is a notorious coward. He talks as if his diet were lion steaks, seasoned with gunpowder and broiled on burning lava, whereas his actual diet is probably rabbits' livers, sheeps plucks, and pigeons' gizzards."

DR. W. F. BASON.

DENTIST,

SALISBURY, N. C.



Office on the corner next Doct. Whiteheads, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotels, and the business portion of the city.

June, 10th 1856, tf—52.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common do. do., Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediidately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of the State, }

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and I do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33-6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a NEW TWO STORY dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 39—tf.